

From the Louisville Journal.

**MR. VAN BUREN—ABOLITIONISM—THE MISSOURI RESTRICTION.**—The friends of administration, it is well known, were making a systematic effort in some of the country to identify Mr. Clay and Harrison with the abolitionists. There is no doubt in the world, of the loco focos, who originally preferred the charge of abolitionism against those distinguished gentlemen solely for the purpose of preventing them from being preferred against Van Buren, they wished to be beforehand with their political opponents in the fulmination of the charge, for they knew that abolition was a weak point, at which their own candidate was peculiarly vulnerable. They were aware, and they are now aware, that, during the pendency of the Missouri controversy, the only occasion upon which the two great parties, the abolition and the anti-abolition parties have ever been arrayed in fierce encounter, the only occasion upon which the republic has ever needed the aid of all her sons against the fell spirit of Northern incendiary, Mr. Van Buren was among the remotest of the reckless and fiery fanatics, who raised their parabolic arms against the country, seeking, in open defiance of the constitution, to give a deathblow to the institution of slavery, with a full knowledge that the destruction of that institution must involve the destruction of the Union.

There are some V. B. papers at this time, which, not daring to let their readers know that Mr. Van Buren was an actor in that great and memorable abolition movement, renounce the fact that he ever gave it the slightest countenance. We are credibly informed, that his electioneering partisans in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Carolina, Georgia, and divers other States boldly put forth the same denial whenever the subject is mentioned in their presence; they protest that the fanatical and treasonable proceeding in the Missouri case was viewed by Mr. Van Buren with as much horror as by any patriot in the whole country.

Having before us the documents for putting the matter to rest, we deem this a fitting time for their publication. First—we republish the preamble and resolution, adopted by the New York Legislature, instructing the U. S. Senators in congress to oppose the admission of Missouri into the Union except upon condition of her abolishing slavery within her limits.

**Preamble and Resolution.**—Whereas, the further extension of slavery in these U. S. is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension; and that the constitution of the U. S. clearly giving congress the right to require of new States, not comprehended within the original boundaries of the U. S., the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore,

**Resolved,** (if the honorable Senate concur therein,) That our Senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to oppose the admission as a State to the Union, of any territory not comprised as aforesaid, making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission.

On the 20th January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution and passed the same unanimously, the following S. Senators being present:

Messrs Adams, Austin, Barnum, Bartow, Browne, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Mitmoss, Evans, Forbington, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Lounsbury, McMartin, Moons, Tallory, Moore, Noyes, Paine, Ross, Roscheroniz, Skinner, Swan, VAN BUREN, Wilson, Young.—30.

Professor Holland, who, during the last presidential canvass, was selected by the friends of the administration to write the biography of Mr. Van Buren, was forced to bear witness to the correctness of this transcript of the New York legislative records. Mr. Holland's leading object throughout his whole work was to make the hero of his story as palatable as possible to the South, yet he had not the audacity to think, for one moment, of gainsaying a record-proof. He admitted, that Mr. V. B. had been a supporter of the Missouri restriction. We quote from the volume the following direct testimony:

"The attention of the Legislature of New York was called to the question of admitting Missouri into the Union, with the right to hold slaves, in the message of Gov. Clinton, the opening of the session in January, 1820. An expression of their opinion was earnestly recommended. In compliance with this recommendation, the House of Representatives adopted a resolution instructing their senators and requesting the representatives of the state in congress to oppose the admission, as a state, in the Union, of any territory not comprised within the original boundary of the U. S. without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission. The senate concurred in this resolution without division, and among them Mr. VAN BUREN, though it was not brought before the senate by his agency. Still he must be regarded as having concurred at that time in the sentiment of the resolution then adopted by the legislature."

There is another witness in the case, who ought to be, and unquestionably is, high authority with the friends of the administration—we mean Mr. Harris, the able editor of the Nashville Union. That gentleman, while conducting a paper at the north where abolitionism was less unpopular than it is here, bore the following testimony to the course of his candidate, Mr. Van Buren, not only in the Missouri controversy, but on several other occasions, which tho' far less memorable than the Missouri case, afforded an equally favorable opportunity for the northern fanatics to make a display of their incendiary principles. We quote from Mr. Harris's paper, the New Bedford Gaz. of Nov. 2, 1836.

"In 1836, Mr. Van Buren voted that congress had the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, and instructed the N. Y. Senators in Congress to vote against the admission of Missouri."

In 1836, he says that congress has the constitutional power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1821, he voted to give free blacks the right of suffrage.

In 1822, he voted in favor of restricting the introduction of slaves into Florida.

But, if all this irrefragable testimony is not sufficient to convince the friends of the administration that Van Buren was a Missouri Restrictionist, we can introduce yet another witness, whose testimony they are not likely to gainsay—Mr. Van Buren himself. We have before us a letter of Mr. V. B., that not only discloses the part he acted upon the occasion in question, but shows that he was influenced in his treasonable course by some ulterior consideration, which, even in a letter to a confidential political friend, he cannot venture to speak of except in the dark and equivocal language of innuendo. Do not the following words sound like the words of a conspirator?

"I should sorely regret to find any flagging on the subject of Mr. King. We are committed to his support. It is both wise and honest; and we must have no fluttering in our course. Mr. King's views towards us are honorable and correct. The Missouri Question conceals as far as he is concerned no plot; and we shall give it a true direction. You know what the feelings and views of our friends were when I saw you, and you know what we then concluded to do. My considerations, and the aspect of the Albany Argus, will show that we have entered on the work in earnest. We cannot look back. Let us not, therefore, have any halting. I put my head on its propriety!"

If any of the loco focos editors, after reading all this testimony in relation to Mr. V. B.'s course in the Missouri controversy, affect to doubt that he acted with the abolitionists and the enemies of the Union, they are guilty of the most absurd and contemptible hypocrisy. Mr. V. B. stands convicted by the very strongest of all possible testimony—by the testimony of legislative records, the testimony of his biographer and his other leading friends, and last not least, the testimony of his own letters.

Many years have gone by since the Missouri controversy was happily adjusted by the persevering exertions and the matchless eloquence of the immortal man, who then earned the glorious title of "the pacificator of ten millions of freemen," but it may be instructive to the politicians of the present day to look back and recall to mind what were the views of the great prophets of Democracy in relation to the dark and fearful measure, of which Mr. Van Buren was the zealous and active advocate. We know, that all the statesmen in the West and South without distinction of party, and all the newspapers in those sections of the country without distinction of party regarded and spoke of the conduct of the Missouri Restrictionists as open rebellion against the Constitution and the Union. Mr. Jefferson, in his emphatic language, denominated it "treason against human hope." We are indebted to the Richmond Whig for divers interesting extracts from the letters of that great "Apostle of Liberty," forcibly portraying the feelings of at horrence and dread with which he regarded the conduct of Mr. Van Buren, and the other Northern conspirators.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jefferson to J. Adams, DECEMBER 10th, 1819.

"The Banks, Bankrupt Law, Manufactures, Spanish Treaty are nothing. These are occurrences, which, like waves in a storm will pass under the ship. But the Missouri Question is a breaker on which we lose the Missouri country, and what more, God only knows. From the battle of Bunker's Hill to the Treaty of Paris, we never had so ominous a question," &c.

From Mr. Jefferson to Wm. Short, April 20, 1839.

"Although I had laid down to myself, never to write, talk or even to think of politics, to know nothing of public affairs, and therefore had ceased to read newspapers, yet the Missouri Question aroused and filled me with alarm. I have been the most sanguine in believing that our Union would be of long duration. I now doubt it much, and see the event at no great distance, and the direct consequence of this question. My only comfort and confidence is, that I shall not live to see this; and I envy not the present generation, &c. This treason against human hope will signalize their epoch in history, as the counterpart of the medal of their predecessors," &c. &c.

From Mr. Jefferson to John Holmes, April 22, 1820.

"This momentous question, like a fire-bell in the night, awakened and filled me with terror. I considered it the knell of the Union. It is hushed indeed for the moment. But this is a reprieve only, not a final sentence."

From Mr. Jefferson to John Adams, January 22, 1821.

"Our anxieties in this quarter are all concentrated. What does the Holy Alliance in and out of Congress mean to do with us on the Missouri Question? And this, by the bye, is but the name of the case it is only the John Doe and the Richard Roe of the election. The real question, as seen in the States afflicted with the unfortunate population, is, are our slaves to be presented with freedom and a dagger? For, if Congress has the power to regulate the conditions of the inhabitants of the States, it will be but another exercise of that power to declare that all shall be free," &c.

From Mr. Jefferson to J. C. Cabell, January 31, 1821.

(He is speaking of the University of Va.) "Even with the whole funds we shall be reduced to six professors; while Harvard will still prime it over us with her twenty professors. How many youths she is learn-

ing the lessons of anti-Missourianism, I know not; but a gentleman lately from Princeton, told me he saw there the list of the students at that place and that more than half were Virginians. These will return home, no doubt, deeply impressed with the sacred principles of our Holy Alliance of Restrictionists."—IV. vol. Corres.

Such were the views expressed on all occasions by Mr. Jefferson; and what, let us ask, must now be his astonishment, if his great spirit still walks the earth, to see and hear one of the Missouri conspirators supported as "the Northern man with Southern feelings"—"the special champion of Jeffersonian Democracy!"

Gen. Harrison made the most ardent and resolute opposition to the Missouri Restrictionists, and was on that account cast out of Congress by his fanatical constituents; and Mr. Clay, by exertions that have no parallel in Congressional history, crushed the conspiracy and saved the country—and is it not a political and moral outrage, that these men should be denounced as abolitionists, while Mr. Van Buren is sustained as the great hope of Southern institutions.

#### STATE OF PARTIES IN CONGRESS.

The elections for the 26th Congress are all over. Mississippi closed the contest by the choice of 2 administration members. We will now exhibit, as accurately as possible, a statement of the strength of the opposition and administration in the popular branch of the national legislature. This table may be interesting to political readers, and will be useful for future reference and comparison:

	Whigs.	V. Buren.
Maine	2	6
N. Hampshire	0	5
Vermont	3	2
Massachusetts	10	2
Connecticut	6	0
Rhode Island	2	0
New York	21	10
New Jersey	6	0
Pennsylvania	11	17
Delaware	0	1
Maryland	3	5
Virginia	9	12
N. Carolina	6	7
S. Carolina	2	7
Georgia	9	0
Alabama	2	3
Mississippi	0	2
Louisiana	0	3
Missouri	0	2
Arkansas	0	1
Michigan	0	1
Indiana	2	5
Illinois	1	2
Kentucky	11	2
Tennessee	7	6
Ohio	8	11
Whigs,	124	118
V. Buren,	118	

6 opposition majority.

Such is apparently the state of parties in the house of representatives. But in some of the states there are contested elections, and in others there is some doubt as to the precise political opinions of the members.

In Massachusetts there are two vacancies, arising from the death of 1 member and resignation of another. They will undoubtedly be filled by whigs.

The seat of five of the New Jersey members are contested, on the ground that the clerks suppressed a portion of the returns. The whigs hold the certificates of election from the governor and council, and will of course be considered members, until the dispute is decided.

In Illinois, the seat of Stewart (whig,) is contested by Douglass. The former was chosen by five majority out of thirty thousand votes. In Delaware, there is some talk of the seat of Robinson (V. B.) being contested by Milligan (w.) We do not know on what grounds, and have seen nothing to confirm the rumor. In Virginia, it is said that Barton (w.) claims to be elected over Lucas, (l. f.) by a majority of legal votes.—He will probably carry the question into congress.

South Carolina we have divided according to the classification of the Charleston Mercury, a journal which would be well advised of the political opinions of the members from its own state.

The nine whig members from Georgia belong to the party termed state rights; some of them are tainted with the sub-treasury heresy, but it is believed they will all act with the whigs on other questions. The vacancy in Missouri has most probably been filled by a member of the same politics as the deceased.

It is therefore perceived that the Whigs have a majority of six votes in the popular branch of congress. Whether this majority can be brought effectually to bear so as to defeat the loco-focos in the choice of speaker, and to frustrate their schemes for executive aggrandizement, is very doubtful. Recent experience of the lack of proper harmony of feeling and concert of action among the different elements of the opposition, induces us to moderate our hopes of a whig ascendancy in the coming congress.—N. O. Bee.

#### HARRISBURG CONVENTION.

Nearly at the same time that Congress assembled at Washington, the Whig National Convention meets at Harrisburg; and we hardly know which, for the moment, will excite the greater interest. Congress meets, in one branch at least and we fear in both, merely to register the edicts of the emperor; while the convention, composed of as able and patriotic men as ever made up an assembly of the people, are to designate, among the great men of the country, the man who is to lead us to victory in the battle of 1840. We say to victory, because we believe it to be within the grasp of the Whigs, if they are true to themselves, true to their great de-

fenders, and to their principles. We believe that nothing is wanted but union, harmony and perseverance, to ensure success. We are at that point of the struggle when a false movement may break up our ranks—we are in precisely the condition to succeed, if we go right, and miserably to fail, if we go wrong—just as the even-poised scales shall be made to tip one way or the other.

It is fortunate for the whig cause, that among the delegates to Harrisburg are some of the soundest and ablest politicians in the country—men of large experience, of liberal views, who have no interest but that of the country to promote, and will be guided by no selfish considerations, and listen to no narrow propositions, of intriguing politicians. We cannot divest ourselves of the most anxious solicitude, as to the result of their deliberations, while at the same time we place the fullest confidence in their wisdom. Surveying the whole ground, and interchanging opinions one with another, the delegates will recommend for the suffrages of the freemen of the republic, if not the best man in the nation, the man of all others best qualified to pilot the national ship in the coming storm, and who can most effectually unite all the elements of the opposition.

Who will they nominate?—is a question in every body's mouth. There will be three candidates before the Convention—Henry Clay of Kentucky, William Henry Harrison of Ohio, and Winfield Scott of the army. Either of these men possess ample qualifications for the office. Mr. Clay, in our judgment, possesses qualifications that distance all his competitors. There is no man in the nation so fitted for the Presidency, in the crisis of peril which are certain to come during the next four years. There is no statesman living better acquainted with the relations of the country, foreign and domestic, or who could more vigilantly guard its interests and honor. We look upon him as the first choice of all true-hearted Whigs and Conservatives. In saying this, we mean no disparagement to the veteran of the North Bend, or the Hero of Chippewa. Gen. Harrison has shown his eminent capacity in high civil as well as military trusts. He has in every instance discharged his duty to his country, with almost primitive purity and fidelity. The whole nation venerates the man, and should he receive the nomination, we go for him with all our hearts. So of Gen. Scott—a new man in the presidential, but not in the tested field. We respect his sterling virtues; he has shown his skill and prowess as a military man; and we doubt not his capacity for any civil station to which the voice of his country may call him. If the Convention places his name before the people, we trust he will as successfully battle against the hosts of the Corruptionists in 1840, as he did against the enemy on our northern frontier in 1814.

The fate of the Whig party of this country is in the hands of the convention. Disunion there, is discomfiture every where.—Intrigue there, of whatever kind, from whatever quarter, should be, and we believe will be frowned down. The Whigs of the Union have chosen this mode to ascertain the will of the majority in the different states of the Union. Let that will be truly and fairly made known—and obeyed—and all will be well.—Empire State.

#### ORGANIZATION.

The Whigs, after making a great effort; are apt to sit down supinely, to give up exertion, and, in short, to relinquish the field to the enemy. This will not do. Depend upon it, if we let politics alone, politics will not let us alone. Formerly, politics was a matter of philosophical inquiry, of pleasant excitement; and go as it would, nobody's comfort was materially disturbed by the result. Now, our business, our prospects, bread for our families, depend upon the measures of the Government. They disturb our sleep, retrench our breakfast tables, pursue us during the day, distress and torment us at every step, as though all human hopes and exertions were not uncertain enough.—Government, with its immense powers, interferes to disappoint our expectations, to break up our best considered plans, to dash our labors, industry and exertions to the earth. We implore our Whig friends to think of this, and to resolve that we will have relief from this grinding and wicked oppression. And what relief? There is but one remedy—a change of administration. Put down the men who seek to destroy individual prosperity and public Liberty by the same perniculous blow. This is the language we used to a merchant during the election, who said to us—"It's of no use.—Let these men go on, ruin the country, as they are tearing us to pieces, day after day. I'm heart broken, and can struggle no longer." We reassured him by argument and entreaty; and he went to Albany, and gave the vote which elected Gen. Root! Now let our Whig friends in this city, organize. Let them keep it up—let them bring into the committee our energetic and noble-hearted Mechanics and Working men—and the next Spring and Fall will redeem our noble city from the shame of defeat, and restore her to her true position—that of maintaining liberty, and saving herself from desolation.—Empire State.

The result of the elections in Michigan has made the whig editors of that State political. Take the following sample from the Detroit Advertiser, which evidently comes from a heart brim full of joy.

#### MICHIGAN REDEEMED.

"Oh! who that shares them ever will forget, The emotions of this spirit-rousing time, When, breathless, in the mart the couriers meet, Early and late, at evening and at prime; When the loud cannon and the merry chime, Hail news on news as TOWN on TOWN is won! When Hope, long doubtful, SOARS AT LENGTH'S SUBLINE, And our glad eyes, wake, as day begun, WATCH JOY'S BROAD BANNERS RISE, TO MEET THE RISING SUN!"

#### DEATH WARRANT OF JESUS CHRIST.

Of the many interesting relics and fragments of antiquity which have been brought to light by the persevering researches of modern philosophy, none could have more interest for the philanthropist and the believer, than one which we copy below. 'Chance' says the Courier des Etats Unis, 'has just put into our hands the most imposing and interesting judicial document to all Christians, that has been recorded in human annals; that is the identical Death warrant of our Lord Jesus Christ.' The document was faithfully transcribed by the editor, and is in *haec verba*:

"Sentence rendered by Pontius Pilate, acting Governor of Lower Galilee, stating that Jesus of Nazareth shall suffer death on the cross.

In the year seventeen of the empire Tiberius Caesar and the 25th day of March, the city of the holy Jerusalem, Anna and Caiphas being priests, sacrificators of the people of God, Pontius Pilate, Governor of Lower Galilee, sitting on the presidential chair of the Praetory condemn Jesus of Nazareth to die on the cross between two thieves—the great and notorious evidence of the people saying—

1. Jesus is a seducer.
2. He is seditious.
3. He is an enemy of the law.
4. He calls himself falsely the Son of God.
5. He calls himself falsely the King of Israel.

6. He entered into the temple, followed by a multitude bearing palm branches in their hands.

Order the first centurion; Quillus Cornelius, to lead him to the place of execution. Forbid, to any person whomsoever, either poor or rich, to oppose the death of Jesus.

The witnesses who signed the condemnation of Jesus are, viz:—1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. Joannes Rorobable; 3. Ralph Robani; 4. Capet, a citizen.

Jesus shall go out of the city of Jerusalem by the gate of Struensis."

The above sentence is engraved on a copper plate, on one side are written these words 'A similar plate is sent to each tribe.' It was found in an antique vase of white marble, while excavating in the ancient city of Aquila, in the kingdom of Naples, in the year 1820, and was discovered by the Commissioners of Arts attached to the French armies. At the expedition of Naples, it was found enclosed in a box of ebony, in the sacrality of the Chartrem. The vase was in the Chapel of Caserta. The French translation was made by the members of the Commission of Arts. The original is in the Hebrew language. The Chartrem requested earnestly that the plate should not be taken away from them. The request was granted, as a reward for the sacrifice they had made for the army. M. Denon, one of the savans, caused a plate to be made of the same model, on which he had engraved the above sentence. At the sale of his collection of antiquities &c. it was bought by Lord Howard for 2,890 francs. Its intrinsic value and interest are much greater. A few years ago there was found at Catskill, in New York, a 'shekel of Israel,' of the time of our Saviour. On one side was the representation of a palm leaf, on the other, a picture of the temple, with the words underneath 'Holy Jerusalem,' in the Hebrew tongue. Relics like these, properly authenticated, have about them an inexpressible sacredness and moment. They seem to blend two worlds, and carry human curiosity from the finite to the infinite.—Phil. Gazette.

#### THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

There has never been a period in the history of this country, so important as the present, or pregnant with consequences so vast and comprehensive, not only to the great interests of the country, but to the character and permanence of our Republican Institutions. Formerly, men were divided upon one great measure or principle, at a time. For many years after the adoption of the Constitution, party was absorbed by questions growing out of our foreign relations—then upon the war—then internal improvements—then the Missouri question—then the tariff—then the bank—then Nullification. But now, every domestic question and all those constitutional principles which have divided parties in past times—many of which appeared to have been settled and put at rest—are opened, and are about to burst upon a distracted country at once.—The very next Congress must act upon the great question of the Public Lands—the currency—and the remodification of the tariff—and these are but the beginning. What a chaos of conflicting interests and tempestuous passions! What a warfare of section against section! What an awakening of dissensions that have slumbered! What efforts of executive power and patronage to maintain its ascendancy, and to neutralize and extinguish legislation, and popular opposition! For it is not to be denied that this gigantic and Briarean General Government—in other words, the President of the U. S., with his legions of official dependants, in numbers, like which the populous North Pour'd never from her frozen lions—is in the field, and determined to "sink or swim—survive or perish," upon the issue of a great Experiment—and that is, to control all these immense interests, and dictate to the States, Congress and the People his own measures of policy and views of the constitution—and sustain himself by the force of executive power. The success of this experiment involves a revolution, which leaves the forms, but tramples out the spirit and vitality of a Republican Government.

In the politics of the States, the same chaotic confusion exists. Loco Foco Pennsylvania and its Governor, roaring over the suspension of the U. S. Bank 'as gently as a sucking dove'—Massachusetts and its

'striped pig' quarrels—every where a rowing another; or rather, to be resolved in Empire State.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser.

**THE WHIGS SEEK.**—To advance the greatest good of the country, irrespective of party.

To preserve the Republic in the hands of the people, and simplicity in which it was left by the fathers.

To oppose the concentration of power in the hands of a grasping executive.

To preserve the representative principle unimpaired.

To assist the "wiring in and wiring out" of demagogues, and to place the people's guard against the arts of demagogues.

To spread throughout the length and breadth of the land all knowledge, and that knowledge which will acquaint the citizens with the nature of our institutions.

To oppose government corruption, whatever quarter it may be found.

To spurn all who would array themselves against the rich—who seek to suppress the better feelings of man, by advocating the worst.

To resist all wild experiments.

To cause the government to regard the people as the agent, not the principal—the master of the people, not their master.

To overthrow the principle which places one man because of his political opinion, and rewards another because of his party servility.

To deprecate the interference of office holders in elections, as tending in the hands of Jefferson, to "smother the principle of elections."

To cherish home industry; To develop the resources of the country by a liberal system of Internal Improvements.

And to abjure the effort to reduce the people to the hard vassalage of slaves.

**THE LOCO-FOCOS.**—To advance the greatest good of the country, having strict reference to the Empire State.

To reduce the republic to an office holders' machine;

To destroy the representative principle by buying up the people's representatives with bribes of foreign missions and home-made ships;

To mislead the people by the hypocritical cant of democracy;

To cover up corruption in the departments of government;

To array the poor against the rich—in a list passion in a crusade against religion.

To engage in wild experiments, which have already rocked the republic to its centre;

To separate the interests of the government from the interests of the people.

To establish the principle which places an opponent for his opposition, and rewards a friend for his partisan services.

To array the office-holders in the bands of political operatives, thus establishing the constitutional principles of the Empire State.

To prostrate home industry, by presenting the system of tariff;

To check national works of improvement;

To break down the credit system, and reduce all prices, save the salaries of office holders, to the standard of gold and silver.

#### THE NEW JERSEY MEMBERS.

No honest man who examines the money taken at the time, in relation to the legal votes at Millville and Albany, can have a doubt that the members who received the certificates are entitled to the seats.

But waiving this question, Congress is a tribunal to decide who are entitled to the seats are contested. Now, all Parliamentary law, the practice of every State in the Union, and the uniform practice of Congress, concur in this point—to receive the members who present the certificates, and to treat those as elected, till the Committee of Elections and the House decide otherwise.

Such has been, we repeat, the whole practice of every legislative body in this country.—The members present their certificates to the Clerk; he enters their names on the roll; they take their seats of course. But for the most infamous purposes, a new doctrine is started. The Globe, the Democratic Review, and other organs of the Administration, elect the Clerk—the Clerk of the House—a mere ministerial officer, elected to keep the Journals, and record the proceedings—not a Judge, to decide, in the first instance, upon the people have elected. He is to adjudicate this point, and he is to exclude from the House those who present the credentials furnished by a sovereign State—its constituted authorities of a sovereign State—its representatives, under the laws of New Jersey, and in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States—excluded under the highest obligations to public duty, to their State and to God—is to be set aside by the Clerk of the House of Representatives! He is to look behind the certificates—he is presumed to know the facts better than those who investigated them on the spot, and with the oath of God upon their conscience of the witnesses—he is better qualified to hear than they whose duty it is to hear, judge and decide! And we hear the threat, that if these members demand their rights, the scenes of Harrisburg shall be re-enacted in the Capitol of the U. S.—There is no end to the desperation of these bold bad men who are crushing this people to the earth. A s and must be made to well here, as any where else. We must redeem the country, or it perishes.

Cash is required on ALL occasions for job-work when delivered. We will not deviate in any way from the above notice.